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STRIKERS IN CONTROL

Warlike Demonstrations in the Vicinity of Sacramento.

VICTORY OVER THE MILITIA.

State Troops Refuse to Fight and This Encourages the Strikers to Such an Extent That They Are Arming Themselves and Are More Determined Than Ever—All Quiet at Chicago.

SACRAMENTO, July 5.—Throughout the day the most intense excitement prevailed here. The celebration of the national holiday was completely overshadowed by the stirring events arising from the desperate struggle between the Southern Pacific and the American Railway union. At 10 o'clock in the morning two regiments of state militia from San Francisco and two companies from Stockton, marched into this city. They had abandoned their train two miles out of the city. The troops marched direct to the armory, around which the local militia companies had established a strong guard.

Soon after the troops had breakfasted the city became wildly excited over a report that several men had been shot. Many of the strikers were wild with rage. It transpired, however, the shooting was accidental. A bungling militiaman from San Francisco dropped his rifle, which was discharged. The bullet passed through the leg of one of the militiaman's comrades and struck a city fireman named Wing in the abdomen, fatally wounding him. Only a few minutes afterward, when all the troops had been drawn up and were executing an order to load, another youth accidentally discharged his musket and tore a sleeve from the uniform of a comrade.

At 1 o'clock the troops moved toward the depot, where a large number of police, deputy sheriffs and deputies, under United States Marshal Baldwin, were already on guard. The strikers and sympathizers to the number of several thousand had preceded the troops. The appearance of a military surgeon with his instruments and a bundle of bandages had not helped to improve the temper of the strikers. When the soldiers arrived they were greeted with derisive yells and harsh comments. One body of troops passed into the railroad yards and took up their position along the main line. The rest of the soldiers were massed outside the depot.

It became known that General Superintendent Fillmore had announced his intention to start trains under military protection. The strikers at once became demonstrative. Chairman Frank Knox, the leader, saw the gravity of the situation and addressed the men, urging them not to molest the militia. Notwithstanding his conciliatory talk, the strikers loudly declared no Pullmans should be moved. Finally three companies of militia were ordered to drive the strikers from the depot. The scene was at once tumultuous and the situation threatening. For a few moments the soldiers hesitated, then they wavered and then came a blunt refusal to move against the excited strikers. A few minutes later all the troops turned their backs upon the turbulent mob at the depot and quietly withdrew to the armory.

A deafening shout announced the second victory of the strikers over the railroad company and their first victory over the state militia.

Soon after this it became known why the militia had retreated. United States Marshal Baldwin and the railroad officials had insisted that the troops refrain from shooting and that they remove the strikers by physical strength. This plan the officers of the militia absolutely refused to sanction.

When the troops had withdrawn to their armory and the jubilant strikers and their sympathizers were loudly celebrating their victory a new source of danger became apparent. A body of 50 strikers appeared on the scene armed with rifles and ammunition. It was learned that the Garibaldi guard had turned the contents of its arsenal over to the strikers.

The authorities and railroad people became still further alarmed when advised of the warlike preparations of the strikers at various points north of here on the Oregon branch. At Dunsuir shortly after noon a body of 75 strikers fully armed and equipped for battle marched to the South Pacific depot where other American Railway union men had a car and locomotive in waiting, and soon the body of excited men were speeding toward Sacramento. A United States marshal's car was coupled behind the coach in which the strikers were riding.

At Red Bluff a demonstration which also portends trouble was made by the strikers. The American Railway union men there received orders early in the day to come to Sacramento and at once began rustling about the town for arms. Finally 100 rifles and plenty of ammunition was secured and placed in a caboose at the depot. When the trains from Dunsuir arrived at Red Bluff the rolling arsenal and another band of strikers was taken aboard. At 3:30 the train stopped at Redding long enough for the strikers to purchase all the available ammunition. Soon they were speeding on again toward Sacramento. The addition of these excited and desperate men from the mountain regions of the north to the riotously-inclined strikers already here portends grave consequences and the whole populace is not unreasonably anxious.

QUIET IN CHICAGO.

An Occasional Flurry, but No Serious Outbreak Takes Place.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Taken in its entire-

ty yesterday was a quiet one in strike circles, barring an occasional flurry caused by the gathering of mobs in the stockyard district, which, however, were held in check by police and deputies, backed up by the near proximity of a detachment of regulars from Fort Sheridan for whom the strikers have a wholesome respect. Trains are once more moving at Blue Island, the turbulent element having suddenly simmered down when confronted by certain wicked pieces of ordnance and glittering bayonets.

The Chicago and Northwestern has resumed its passenger service, which is now moving regularly and without interference.

A special grand jury will, it is stated, be called together soon for the purpose of indicting President Debs and other leaders of the American Railway union, charging them with conspiracy to impede railway traffic, contempt of the federal court's injunction and incitement to mob violence and riot.

After the troops disembarked at the stockyards the strikers vented their spleen by ditching the two rear coaches of the troop train and disabled the engine by shoving coupling pins into the cross-head guides, being careful, however, to wait until the regulars had got a safe distance away.

The Illinois Central announces that conditions on their lines are more favorable and the suburban passenger service will soon be resumed. The Santa Fe and the Alton service is still seriously crippled, though Santa Fe passenger trains are moving on time. The Baltimore and Ohio passenger service is normal; Nickel Plate freight service at a standstill and passenger trains irregular. The Chicago and Calumet Terminal is at a standstill. The Michigan Central got out a train of 40 cars of meat yesterday. Situation improving.

The Pennsylvania railroad announces that they have begun moving perishable freight to and from Chicago. A late report from Fifty-seventh street is that fast train No. 7 Lake Shore and Michigan Southern from New York is held there in the hands of a mob and police have been dispatched to the scene.

The Order of Railroad Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, at a meeting held in Centralia yesterday, representing the Chicago district of the Illinois Central railroad, voted to remain at work. Similar action was taken by Division 23, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at Jackson, Tenn.

There are from 2,500 to 3,000 passengers on the Chicago and Alton blocked train at Bloomington. The Chicago and Alton have notified their men to report for duty at once or consider themselves discharged. If they do not report for work men will be hired in their places and open the road if necessary with the protection of United States troops.

The General Managers' association after their meeting yesterday positively reiterated its previous line of policy regarding the present strike in the strongest terms that they have yet used. It is emphatically stated that there is no compromise and no surrender contemplated or possible on the part of the railroads.

CLEARING THE YARDS.

United States Troops Aiding the Railroad Companies at Blue Island.

BLUE ISLAND, Ill., July 5.—The four companies of the Fifteenth United States troops from Fort Sheridan for Blue Island went into camp three-quarters of a mile from the depot where all the trouble has been raised. The regulars are in command of Major Bailey of the First battalion. They were accompanied by Deputy United States Marshal John A. Logan and United States District Attorney Milchrist. The fireman on the train that pulled the regulars refused to assist in backing the train into the switch when the soldiers were disembarked. He was put under arrest by Marshal Arnold. Roadmaster James Conlon fired the engine through the switch.

Wrecking crews were brought in and the work of clearing the yards under guard of the United States soldiers was begun.

Carroll Christ, a brickmaker, and Ed Heimes, a greenhouse man, were arrested during the day at Blue Island by Marshal Arnold and Deputy Marshal Logan for making threats against the deputy marshals. Holmes said: "I will stick a knife through the first — deputy marshal I get a chance." The arrests were made near the general offices and were the occasion for the gathering of what would have been an ugly mob but for the United States soldiers on guard.

Robert O'Keefe and J. B. Rogers, both leaders among the strikers, were also arrested for making threats. O'Keefe resisted and severely pounded Deputy Marshal Kohl, but was overpowered and locked up. A large number of arrests were made, and the strikers were much incensed at the wholesale locking up of the leaders.

NOTHING DOING IN ST. LOUIS.

Freight Traffic Entirely Abandoned and but Few Trains Are Running.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—No attempt is made to move freight on either side of the river, and with a majority of the roads not much effort was made to move passenger trains. Up to this time there have been no acts of violence, but the explanation may be the inactivity of the railway managers.

Several roads are hiring new men, and will endeavor to resume sending out freight trains. If they meet with obstruction they will apply to the United States court for an injunction, and if a restraining order of the courts does not prevent interference they will call on the president for the aid of federal troops.

Superintendent Jones of the Missouri Pacific terminals, at Union depot, dis-

charged six yardmasters yesterday because they refused to continue throwing switches. The six men discharged are members of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid society, which, it is said, will now order out its members in retaliation.

But one road, the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, which is in the hands of a United States receiver, is able to make any showing in handling traffic. All the others are tied up as to freight and nearly so as to passenger trains.

The difficulty of handling as much business, freight or passenger, as each road might with even its present force, is greatly increased by the tying up of equipment at outlying points, and the extension of the strike to Mattoon, Ill., Brazil, Ind., Mount Vernon, Ill., Terre Haute, Princeton, Lewisville and other points not only keeps equipment from coming in, but renders it useless to send out trains, for there is no assurance that any train can get far from town. The refusals of engineers to take out trains with new firemen, etc., are growing in number, but develop only as trains are made up. Nevertheless this movement is practically general, especially on the trunk lines.

The strike has diverted business to the steamboats and rivermen expect that a good deal of freight will be taken out by way of the river if the trouble lasts any length of time. More local freight is being handled by the boats than for several years. The scarcity of coal is, however, again being felt, as the supply along the river has almost been exhausted. The St. Louis breweries will lose considerable in consequence of the strike. The beer they have on the road not delivered will be a dead loss to them, as it will spoil as soon as the ice in the cars melts. In addition it is, of course, impossible to fill new orders.

The milk supply of the city is becoming scarce and a famine is in prospect. Coal is also in light supply, while ice is decreasing in quantity in stock very rapidly. Unless the blockade is broken within a short time the worst possible feature of such a strike as this will make itself apparent in actual suffering by the people who are already seriously affected. Beef killing and importing establishments are shutting down; butter, cheese, eggs and lemons are also becoming scarce. Vegetables, on the contrary, are increasing in supply as this is a distributing point for hundreds of nearby truck gardeners.

No Strike at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 5.—The efforts to bring on a general strike here have failed. The number reported to have struck has been greatly exaggerated. The railroad men here have little sympathy with the strike, and a part of those who are participating in it tell their employers that they have no heart in it. Everything is quiet, and save for the morbid crowds about the points of strike, there is no excitement.

All Right at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 5.—All passenger trains on the Louisville and Nashville and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroads are running as usual. The Louisville and Nashville is not running through freight trains. The first Pullman sleeper over the Louisville and Nashville road from Chicago via Nashville since Saturday arrived here yesterday. It was in charge of troops from Chicago to Danville Junction.

Cut Out the Pullmans.

HAMMOND, Ind., July 5.—Train No. 8 on the Erie road was stopped by a mob of 300 men when just over the Indiana line. Two Pullman cars were cut off and the engineer ordered to go ahead, which he did. Sheriff Frederick had none of his deputies at hand and was unable to do anything alone. He afterward sent a message to Governor Matthews asking for the militia.

No Freight Trains Moving.

BRAZIL, Ind., July 5.—All of the switchmen on the Vandavia are out and no freight trains are being moved. Superintendent Broughton of the Columbus and Eastern Illinois telegraphed Trainmaster Fowler that two crews of nonunion men would be sent to this city to move the passenger train that has been standing at the depot since Friday.

Yards Cleared of Passenger Trains.

DECATUR, Ill., July 5.—More Wabash trains went out of Decatur yesterday than any day since Saturday. Trains that have been here since Sunday were gotten out and the yards are now clear of blocked passenger trains. The strikers are still determined and have lost none of their men.

Mail Train Tied Up.

LAFORTE, Ind., July 5.—The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern was tied up here last night. Number 11, west-bound fast mail, is sidetracked here, unable to get through. She has two coaches of new employees, and on their account is afraid to proceed further.

Believed to Be Insane.

MADRID, July 5.—The man who made an attack with a dagger on the Marquis de Cuba, one of the leaders of the recent Spanish pilgrimage to Rome on Monday, is named Perez. He was one of the pilgrims who recently returned from Rome and is believed to be insane.

Shed Falls on a Crowd of People.

HINTON, W. Va., July 5.—The shed awning in front of the Parker Opera House fell in yesterday. A big crowd was assembled beneath it, and one boy, Newton Mann, was instantly killed. Two others will die. Seventeen more were seriously injured.

It Was Asiatic Cholera.

STOCKHOLM, July 5.—An inquest upon the body of the man who died here of a disease supposed to be cholera shows that it was a case of Asiatic cholera. The man arrived here from St. Petersburg on board the steamship Dobeln.

COMMONWEALERS CELEBRATE.

The "Goddess of Liberty" Buried in Front of the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Coxey commonwealers went through the spectacular performance of burying the "Goddess of Liberty" in front of the Capitol yesterday. It was the sequel of the demonstration of May 1, when, according to Coxey and Browne, liberty was mortally wounded and lingered until she expired on the Fourth of July.

Captain A-stin and a force of 10 mounted and 36 unmounted policemen were on hand with two patrol wagons. A small crowd was attracted by the novel performance.

The commonwealers marched four abreast, 246 strong, with many banners and devices. At their head rode Carl Browne in a remarkable disguise. His beard had been removed and his face powdered. A wig of yellow hair fell to his waist. His arms were bare and powdered. A liberty cap was on his head and his body was wound with the emblematic garments of liberty. It was not intended that Browne should be known in the disguise, and the name of the Goddess was announced as "Sarah Elkhart, an Egyptian."

After parading through Pennsylvania avenue, the army formed company front around Peace Monument, where Goddess Browne delivered an apostrophe to the bronze Goddess on top of the Capitol. As he closed his address, he flopped in a badly simulated swoon from his horse, and his comrades catching him placed the pale faced marshal in an impromptu hearse and laid him at full length with flags and crepe over him. The hearse was inscribed "Liberty is Dead." The procession then moved away to Mulligan Hill, where the Goddess stepped from the hearse and the commonwealers closed the day with dances and speeches.

EX-GOVERNOR WINANS DEAD.

Michigan Loses One of Her Recently Chief Executives.

HAMBURG, Mich., July 5.—Ex-Governor Edwin B. Winans died at his home here at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon of heart disease. While deceased had not been in good health for several months the attack which proved fatal was sudden and of short duration. Two physicians who spent the night with him had expressed grave fears of the outcome.

Mr. Winans was born in New York state in 1826 and was a resident of Michigan since 1834, with the exception of eight years spent in California in the '50s, since when he has been a prominent farmer of Livingston county. He had always been a radical Democrat, and, besides his term as governor in 1891 and 1892, served as member of congress and of the state legislature. His administration as governor, while conservative and economical, gained the respect of all and the commendation of his constituency quite generally regardless of politics.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

One Prominent Man Kills Another on the Mere Matter of Suspicion.

IRONTON, O., July 5.—About 6 o'clock yesterday evening the village of Hanging Rock, three miles below this city, was the scene of a cold blooded murder. The victim, Joseph Gentle, a laborer, aged 23, and single, was shot through the heart and almost instantly killed by John Cannon, a respected citizen of the village, who suspected Gentle of being intimate with his wife.

The shooting occurred on the river bank, within a few yards of the dead man's house. The weapon used was a 38-caliber revolver and the murderer fired three shots, only one taking effect. Cannon fled to the hills after the shooting and has not been captured. It is generally believed that he will suicide in the hills. Cannon is 45, married, and has a family.

NOT BEFORE MONDAY.

Nothing Will Be Done in the Senate Any More This Week.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—It is the general understanding that when the senate meets tomorrow there will be only a brief session and that the senate will then adjourn until Monday. It is quite probable that there will not be a quorum in the senate again this week.

The resolution of Senator Kyle, introduced at the request of the striking railroad men is regarded as sure to cause debate, and senators who expect to speak on it understand that it will go over until Monday. The resolution will cause some very tart debate in which Senator Davis of Minnesota will take a leading part, following the line of his telegram to McInnis at Duluth, in which he said he would not support the Kyle resolution.

One Hundred People Drowned.

BUDA-PESTH, July 5.—A terrible drowning disaster is reported from Mad. near Tokay, in northern Hungary. A ferryboat which was crossing the river Theiss near the town mentioned was capsized with 200 people on board. It is reported that about 100 of the passengers were drowned.

Two Children Drowned.

ERIE, Pa., July 5.—During a high gale yesterday a sailboat containing Frank O'Muth, wife and three children was capsized. O'Muth managed to get his wife and children on top of the upturned boat, but Nellie, aged 9, and Willie, aged 4, were swept off and drowned.

Mother of Boulanger Dead.

PARIS, July 5.—The mother of General Boulanger, who committed suicide on Sept. 30, 1891, in the cemetery of Ixelles, near Brussels, on the tomb of his mistress, Mme. De Bonnemains, is dead. The late Mme. Boulanger was 92 years old.

IN CHINA AND JAPAN

The Usual Number of Disasters Have Occurred.

BIG FIRES AND EARTHQUAKES.

Over a Thousand Houses Burned and Several Thousand People Are Homeless and Destitute—Twenty-Six Persons Killed and Many Others Injured by the Earthquake—Other Oriental Happenings.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 5.—The steamer Victoria brings the following advices from China and Japan:

On June 17 the village of Honmura, adjoining Yokohama, was destroyed by fire, upwards of 1,000 houses having been consumed, and three days afterward the heaviest earthquake experienced in Yokohama and Tokio since 1880 occurred. In both places there has been loss of lives and great destruction of property.

The fire started in a restaurant and for three hours spread with great rapidity. A desperate fight was made to stop it, and was made successful through aid of men from her majesty's steamship Century. The loss amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars and several thousand people are homeless and destitute.

Tokio's loss of life by the earthquake is severe, 26 persons having been killed and many wounded, the number of the latter not being known. Casualties to property of one kind or another are in the hundreds. The destruction on the whole of chimneys, roofs and buildings has been very serious. Fortunately the catastrophe took place by day instead of night, or fire would have added horrors.

The Plague Decreasing.

The officers of the Empress of China say when they left Yokohama the plague was decreasing. Although the ship touched at all Chinese ports she brought no Chinese passengers as a matter of precaution. When at Hong-Kong thousands of coolies were leaving there for Canton and other ports. The city is in a measure deserted and looked deserted. Foreigners there are still free from disease and do not show any alarm. The official report for Hong-Kong says: Deaths from the 5th of May up to the 11th of June, noon, 1,461; grand total, 1,547.

The Korean Trouble.

Corea, alarmed at the movements of her neighbors, pleads that both withdraw their troops from her shores and warships from her harbors.

The plans of Japan are secret and as fast as native papers make any announcements about the war they are suppressed. Her navy is at its best, the coasts being secured for service and everything breathes a spirit of trouble.

A cable received from Yokohama announces that on June 13 the government army defeated the Tokugito, recovering Senshu, the commander of the government troops being captured by the rebels, but his life so far has been spared.

The Japanese warships are at present in Korean waters with Latuschina, the coast defense flagship; Yaoshino, Yanato, Misashi, Takao, Chiyada and Tsukishikan, cruisers; Agaki and Chaoikan, gunboats, and Yucyanakan, dispatch boat.

The Japanese army, which landed at Juenichan on June 12, has divided into two divisions, one being left at Juenichan to protect the Japanese there, while the other division of 1,200 proceeded to Seoul on the 14th to protect the legation and Japanese there. When later news reached Pekin, an urgent telegram was sent to the viceroy from Minaveryuan. The viceroy inspected all the troops under him and ordered them to prepare for departure.

A telegram received on the 19th at Tokio from Shanghai reads: "There is a rumor that registration of the vessels of the China Merchant Navigation company will be transferred to Germany." If the rumor is true and the vessels have been transferred to the registration of other powers it may be concluded that China has taken the step toward military preparation.

STATE OF SIEGE IN BRAZIL.

It Still Prevails, According to a Dispatch to the New York Herald.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The Herald's special dispatch from Buenos Ayres says: A correspondent in Rio Janeiro sends word that the state of siege still continues throughout the republic. The members of the chamber of deputies demand exemption from the provisions of the proclamation. All of the Brazilian federals on the frontier of Uruguay have crossed into Rio Grande and well join the rebels.

Commissioner Eddee has had another interview with the government officials. He recommends that commercial relations with the United States be attended. He will go to the United States to purchase telegraph material on account of the government.

The national troops of Argentina have been ordered to the frontier to prevent a violation of territory by the Brazilian rebels.

The memorial funeral ceremony of President Carnot of France was held Tuesday by the French residents. There was a grand procession in the principal street, which blocked traffic.

EAST ROCKAWAY, N. Y., July 5.—Three New York business men were drowned at Hays island inlet yesterday. Their names are: John Mourer, Charles Mourer and John Smith. They were on the sloop Gazelle. The boat suddenly capsized, and the three men after clinging to it for a while tumbled into the sea and were drowned.